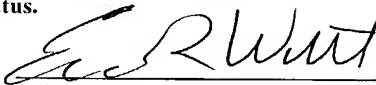


12-10-01

JC18 Rec'd PCT/PTO 06 DEC 2001

FORM PTO-1390 (REV 10-95)		U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE	ATTORNEY'S DOCKET NUMBER 3142 2.2 8
<b>TRANSMITTAL LETTER TO THE UNITED STATES DESIGNATED/ELECTED OFFICE (DO/EO/US) CONCERNING A FILING UNDER 35 U.S.C. 371</b>			U.S. APPLICATION NO. (If known, see 37 CFR 1.5) <b>10/009674</b>
INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION NO. PCT/US00/40156	INTERNATIONAL FILING DATE 8 June 2000	PRIORITY DATE CLAIMED 8 June 1999	
TITLE OF INVENTION LASER ABLATION OF DOPED FLUOROCARBON MATERIALS AND APPLICATIONS THEREOF			
APPLICANT(S) FOR DO/EO/US Michael McNeely and Arnold Oliphant			
Applicant herewith submits to the United States Designated/Elected Office (DO/EO/US) the following items and other information:			
<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> This is a <b>FIRST</b> submission of items concerning a filing under 35 U.S.C. 371.</li><li>2. <input type="checkbox"/> This is a <b>SECOND</b> or <b>SUBSEQUENT</b> submission of items concerning a filing under 35 U.S.C. 371.</li><li>3. <input type="checkbox"/> This express request to begin national examination procedures (35 U.S.C. 371(f)) at any time rather than delay examination until the expiration of the applicable time limit set in 35 U.S.C. 371(b) and PCT Articles 22 and 39(1).</li><li>4. <input type="checkbox"/> A proper Demand for International Preliminary Examination was made by the 19<sup>th</sup> month from the earliest claimed priority date.</li><li>5. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A copy of the International Application as filed (35 U.S.C. 371(c)(2))<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>a. <input type="checkbox"/> is transmitted herewith (required only if not transmitted by the International Bureau)</li><li>b. <input type="checkbox"/> has been transmitted by the International Bureau</li><li>c. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> is not required, as the application was filed in the United States Receiving office (RO/US).</li></ol></li><li>6. <input type="checkbox"/> A translation of the International Application into English (35 U.S.C. 371(c)(2))</li><li>7. <input type="checkbox"/> Amendments to the claims of the International Application under PCT Article 19 (35 U.S.C. 371(c)(3))<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>a. <input type="checkbox"/> are transmitted herewith (required only if not transmitted by the International Bureau)</li><li>b. <input type="checkbox"/> have been transmitted by the International Bureau.</li><li>c. <input type="checkbox"/> have not been made; however, the time limit for making such amendments has NOT expired.</li><li>d. <input type="checkbox"/> have not been made and will not be made.</li></ol></li><li>8. <input type="checkbox"/> A translation of the amendments to the claims under PCT Article 19 (35 U.S.C. 371(c)(3)).</li><li>9. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> An oath or declaration of the inventor(s) (35 U.S.C. 371(c)(4)).</li><li>10. <input type="checkbox"/> A translation of the annexes to the International Preliminary Examination Report under PCT Article 36 (35 U.S.C. 371(c)(5)).</li></ol>			
Items 11. to 16. below concern document(s) or information included:			
<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>11. <input type="checkbox"/> An Information Disclosure Statement under 37 CFR 1.97 and 1.98</li><li>12. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> An assignment document for recording. A separate cover sheet in compliance with 37 CFR 3.28 and 3.31 is included.</li><li>13. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A <b>FIRST</b> preliminary amendment <input type="checkbox"/> A <b>SECOND</b> or <b>SUBSEQUENT</b> preliminary amendment.</li><li>14. <input type="checkbox"/> A substitute specification.</li><li>15. <input type="checkbox"/> A change of power of attorney and/or address letter.</li><li>16. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other items or information. Certificate of Mailing</li></ol>			

JG'S REG'D PCT/PTO 06 DEC 2001

U.S. APPLICATION NO (If known, see 37 CFR 1.5) <b>10/009674</b>		INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION NO PCT/US00/40156		ATTORNEY'S DOCKET NUMBER 3142 2.2.8	
17. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> The following fees are submitted <b>BASIC NATIONAL FEE (37 CFR 1.492(a)(1)-(5):</b> Search Report has been prepared by the EPO or JPO ..... \$ <b>890.00</b> International preliminary examination fee paid to USPTO (37 CFR 1.482) .. \$ <b>710.00</b> No international preliminary examination fee paid to USPTO (37 CFR 1.482) but international search fee paid to USPTO (37 CFR 1.445(a)(2)). ..... \$ <b>740.00</b> Neither international preliminary examination fee (37 CFR 1.482) nor international search fee (37 CFR 1.445(a)(2)) paid to USPTO. .... \$ <b>1040.00</b> International preliminary examination fee paid to USPTO (37 CFR 1.482) and all claims satisfied provisions of PCT Article 33(2)-(4) . . . . . \$ <b>100.00</b> <div style="text-align: right;"><b>ENTER APPROPRIATE BASIC FEE AMOUNT =</b></div>				<b>CALCULATIONS (PTO USE ONLY)</b>	
Surcharge of \$130.00 for furnishing the oath or declaration later than <input type="checkbox"/> 20 <input type="checkbox"/> 30 months from the earliest claimed priority date (37 CFR 1.492(e)).				\$	
CLAIMS	NUMBER FILED	NUMBER EXTRA	RATE		
Total Claims	30	(above 20)	X \$ 18 00	\$180.00	
Independent Claims	5	(above 3)	X \$ 84.00	\$168.00	
MULTIPLE DEPENDENT CLAIM(S) (if applicable)			+ \$280.00	\$	
<b>TOTAL OF ABOVE CALCULATIONS =</b>				\$1058.00	
Reduction of 1/2 for filing by small entity, if applicable				\$	
<b>SUBTOTAL =</b>				\$529.00	
Processing fee of \$130.00 for furnishing the English translation later than <input type="checkbox"/> 20 <input type="checkbox"/> 30 months from the earliest claimed priority date (37 CFR 1.492(f)).				\$	
<b>TOTAL NATIONAL FEE =</b>				\$	
Fee for recording the enclosed assignment (37 CFR 1.21(h)). The assignment must be accompanied by an appropriate cover sheet (37 CFR 3.28, 3.31) \$40.00 per property				+ \$40.00	
<b>TOTAL FEES ENCLOSED =</b>				\$569.00	
				Amount to be refunded:	\$
				charged	\$
a. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A credit card payment form for the amount of \$569.00 to cover the above fees is enclosed. b. <input type="checkbox"/> Please charge my Deposit Account No _____ in the amount of \$_____ to cover the above fees. A duplicate copy of this sheet is enclosed. c. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> The Commissioner is hereby authorized to charge any additional fees which may be required, or credit any overpayment to Deposit Account No <u>13-0763</u> . A duplicate copy of this sheet is enclosed					
<b>NOTE: Where an appropriate time limit under 37 CFR 1.494 or 1.495 has not been met, a petition to revive (37 CFR 1.137(a) or (b)) must be filed and granted to restore the application to pending status.</b>					
SEND ALL CORRESPONDENCE TO:  <b>MADSON &amp; METCALF</b> 15 West South Temple, Suite 900 Salt Lake City, Utah 84101 United States of America Telephone: (801) 537-1700					
				 SIGNATURE	
				Evan R. Witt NAME	
				32,512 REGISTRATION NUMBER	

U.S. APPLICATION NO. (if known, see 37 CFR 1.5) <div style="font-size: 1.2em; font-weight: bold;">10/009674</div>		INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION NO. PCT/US00/40156		ATTORNEY'S DOCKET NUMBER 3142 2.2.8	
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17. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> The following fees are submitted: <b>BASIC NATIONAL FEE (37 CFR 1.492(a)(1)-(5):</b> Search Report has been prepared by the EPO or JPO ..... \$ 890.00 International preliminary examination fee paid to USPTO (37 CFR 1.482) .. \$ 710.00 No international preliminary examination fee paid to USPTO (37 CFR 1.482) but international search fee paid to USPTO (37 CFR 1.445(a)(2)) ..... \$ 740.00 Neither international preliminary examination fee (37 CFR 1.482) nor international search fee (37 CFR 1.445(a)(2)) paid to USPTO .. \$1040.00 International preliminary examination fee paid to USPTO (37 CFR 1.482) and all claims satisfied provisions of PCT Article 33(2)-(4) ..... \$ 100.00 <div style="text-align: right; margin-top: 5px;"> <b>ENTER APPROPRIATE BASIC FEE AMOUNT =</b> </div>				<b>CALCULATIONS (PTO USE ONLY)</b>	
Surcharge of \$130.00 for furnishing the oath or declaration later than <input type="checkbox"/> 20 <input type="checkbox"/> 30 months from the earliest claimed priority date (37 CFR 1.492(e)).				\$	
CLAIMS	NUMBER FILED	NUMBER EXTRA	RATE		
Total Claims	30	(above 20)	X \$ 18.00	\$180.00	
Independent Claims	5	(above 3)	X \$ 84.00	\$168.00	
MULTIPLE DEPENDENT CLAIM(S) (if applicable)				+	\$280.00
<b>TOTAL OF ABOVE CALCULATIONS =</b>				\$1058.00	
Reduction of 1/2 for filing by small entity, if applicable.				\$	
<b>SUBTOTAL =</b>				\$529.00	
Processing fee of \$130.00 for furnishing the English translation later than <input type="checkbox"/> 20 <input type="checkbox"/> 30 months from the earliest claimed priority date (37 CFR 1.492(f)).				\$	
<b>TOTAL NATIONAL FEE =</b>				\$	
Fee for recording the enclosed assignment (37 CFR 1.21(h)). The assignment must be accompanied by an appropriate cover sheet (37 CFR 3.28, 3.31). \$40.00 per property				\$40.00	
<b>TOTAL FEES ENCLOSED =</b>				\$569.00	
				Amount to be refunded:	\$
				charged	\$

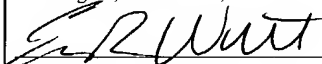
a. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A credit card payment form for the amount of \$569.00 to cover the above fees is enclosed. b. <input type="checkbox"/> Please charge my Deposit Account No. _____ in the amount of \$ _____ to cover the above fees. A duplicate copy of this sheet is enclosed. c. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> The Commissioner is hereby authorized to charge any additional fees which may be required, or credit any overpayment to Deposit Account No. <u>13-0763</u> . A duplicate copy of this sheet is enclosed.	<div style="font-size: 1.5em; font-family: cursive;">Evan R. Witt</div> SIGNATURE
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NOTE: Where an appropriate time limit under 37 CFR 1.494 or 1.495 has not been met, a petition to revive (37 CFR 1.137(a) or (b)) must be filed and granted to restore the application to pending status.

SEND ALL CORRESPONDENCE TO:  <b>MADSON &amp; METCALF</b> 15 West South Temple, Suite 900 Salt Lake City, Utah 84101 United States of America Telephone: (801) 537-1700	<div style="font-size: 1.2em; font-family: cursive;">Evan R. Witt</div> NAME  32,512 REGISTRATION NUMBER
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<b>CERTIFICATE OF MAILING UNDER 37 CFR 1.10</b>	
I hereby certify that this correspondence is being deposited with the United States Postal Service "Express Mail Post Office to Addressee" service under 37 CFR 1.10 on the date indicated below and is addressed to the Assistant Commissioner of Patents, Box PCT, Washington, D.C. 20231, on December 6, 2001.	
 (Signature of person mailing correspondence)	<u>EV001613680US</u> "Express Mail" label number

Case No. 3142.2.2.1

**IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE  
 UNITED STATES DESIGNATED/ELECTED OFFICE (DO/EO/US)**

Applicant:	Michael MCNEELY	)
		)
Int'l App. No.	PCT/US00/40156	)
		)
Int'l Filing Date:	8 June 2000	)
		)
Priority Date:	8 June 1999	)
		)
Title:	LASER ABLATION OF DOPED	)
	FLUOROCARBON MATERIALS AND	)
	APPLICATIONS THEREOF	)

Preliminary Amendment

**Box PCT**  
 Assistant Commissioner for Patents  
 Washington, D. C. 20231

**Attn: DO/EO/US**

Sir:

This paper is being filed concurrently with a Transmittal Letter to the United States Designated/Elected Office (DO/EO/US) Concerning a Filing under 35 U.S.C. § 371. Please enter the following amendments before beginning national examination procedures:

IN THE ABSTRACT OF THE DISCLOSURE:

The Applicant submits the following abstract on a separate sheet:

-- A method for laser ablation of doped fluorocarbon materials, such as fluorocarbon resins, and article fabrication applications using the laser ablation are disclosed. More specifically, a UV absorbing additive, such as carbon

black, is compounded with a fluorocarbon resin which is then subjected to laser ablation. The present invention is particularly useful for bulk structure fabrication, for example microstructure microfabrication.--

This "Abstract of the Disclosure" was taken from the Abstract published with the corresponding PCT patent application.

IN THE CLAIMS:

Please add new 27-30 claims as follows:

27. An article containing geometrical physical structures on or in a material prepared according to the method of claim 1.
28. An article containing geometrical physical structures on or in a material prepared according to the method of claim 8.
29. An article containing microstructures prepared according to the method of claim 16.
30. A microfluidic structure prepared according to the method of claim 23.

**Remarks**

New claims 27-30 have been added. An Abstract of the Disclosure is also submitted.

Respectfully submitted,



Evan R. Witt  
Reg. No. 32,512

Date: December 6, 2001

MADSON & METCALF  
Gateway Tower West  
15 West South Temple, Suite 900  
Salt Lake City, Utah 84101  
Telephone: 801/537-1700

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ABSTRACT OF THE DISCLOSURE

5 A method for laser ablation of doped fluorocarbon materials, such as fluorocarbon resins, and article fabrication applications using the laser ablation are disclosed. More specifically, a UV absorbing additive, such as carbon black, is compounded with a fluorocarbon resin which is then subjected to laser ablation. The present invention is particularly useful for bulk structure fabrication, for example microstructure microfabrication.

# LASER ABLATION OF DOPED FLUOROCARBON MATERIALS AND APPLICATIONS THEREOF

## BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

5           The present invention is directed to a method for laser ablation of fluorocarbon materials, such as fluorocarbon resins, and to applications for laser ablating such fluorocarbons. The present invention is particularly useful for bulk structure fabrication, e.g., microstructure microfabrication.

10           The publications and other materials used herein to illuminate the background of the invention, and in particular cases, to provide additional details respecting the practice, are incorporated by reference, and for convenience are numerically referenced in the following text and respectively grouped in the appended bibliography.

15           Fluorine resins have excellent heat resistance, chemical resistance and electrical characteristics that are rarely obtained from other synthetic resins. Characteristics of fluorocarbon resins can be modified by the inclusion of dopants. For example, U.S. Patent No. 4,405,544 describes the use of carbon black in Teflon to improve thermal conductance and electrical conductance for use as an electrode. Fluorocarbon polymer-pigment coating compositions have been stabilized against discoloration by doping with a metal oxide or hydroxide to improve color stability (U.S. Patent No. 4,150,008).

20           However, because fluorocarbons have an inactive surface, they have poor receptivity to adhesives, coatings or inks and are thus difficult to combine with other materials. It has also been difficult to surface or deep etch these resins. Several techniques for etching fluorocarbons have been developed, and these include ion beam etching (Garner et al., 1982), thermally assisted ion beam etching (Berenschot et al., 1996) and alkali metal vapor etching (U.S. Patent No. 4,855,018).

25           An additional technique that has been developed for modifying fluorocarbons is laser ablation. For example, vacuum assisted laser ablation using 4th harmonic (266nm) ND-YAG has been described for redeposition applications, such as coating another surface (Blanchet, 1993). Excimer laser ablation of doped Teflon AF films has been described in which the dopant was tris(perfluoroalkyl)triazine (Hiraoka et al., 1990). However, the method did not work with other thermally processed fluorocarbons. Micromachining of PTFE using radiation generated by a synchrotron (wavelengths: 0.1 nm-180 nm, usually 160 nm) in a vacuum is described in U.S. Patent No. 5,730,924. A similar process is described in U.S. Patent No. 5,555,549 for surface modification of fluoropolymers in general. Laser



ablation for micromachining of PTFE has also been described using either vacuum ultraviolet lasers whose wavelengths were 160 nm or 157 nm or ultrashort lasers (Kuper et al., 1989); Wada et al., 1993). PTFE resin material containing metal oxide dopants was marked using a laser (U.S. Patent No. 5,501,827). Surface modification of fluorine resin containing a dopant, such as other fluorocarbons, metal oxides, and carbon family elements, with laser light has been described in U.S. Patent No. 5,320,789.

High fluence UV lasers have become popular as tools for microfabrication. Their precise control of focused energy has been shown to remove small amounts of material on a substrate that absorbs UV light. The method of removal is photoablation, where atomic and molecular bonds are torn apart when high energy photons are absorbed, causing illuminated material to disassociate from the bulk. A cloud of gaseous debris can be observed above the material as it is illuminated with the laser. This precise control of material removal can allow for the fabrication of complex micro geometries. Laser ablation is not suitable for the removal of large amounts of material, due to very long processing times. It is very different than IR laser processing that is solely a thermal process where material is melted or burned away, leaving a considerable amount of molten debris, and where the control of material removal is limited. Depending on the material some thermal effects may also take place at UV wavelengths.

Many fluorocarbons, such as polytetrafluoroethylene (PTFE or Teflon), and tetrafluoroethylene (TFE) copolymerized with fluorinated ethylenepropylene (FEP), perfluoralkoxy alkane (PFA), and trifluoromethyl difluorodioxolene (Teflon AF) are mostly transparent to UV light of wavelengths greater than 200 nm. This makes them unsuitable for laser ablation because not enough energy is absorbed to break atomic and molecular bonds, although they may reach a high enough temperature that they melt locally. Some of these materials have shown ablation responses in the 157 nm wavelength range, which can be generated using a fluorine-fluorine excimer laser. However this type of laser is not very suitable for industrial use due to the care required to maintain the system and to operate it frequently. More suitable wavelengths for material processing are 222 nm (KrCl), 248 nm (KrF), 308 nm (XeCl) and 351 nm (XeF) for excimer lasers and 266 nm for a quadrupled Nd-YAG laser. These are more suitable due to the longer life of the system optics and the ability to process the material in an ambient atmosphere of air. Thus, there is a need to develop an industrially useful method for laser ablation of fluorocarbon resins, especially for bulk structure fabrication, e.g., microstructure microfabrication.

## SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The present invention is directed to a method for laser ablation of fluorocarbon materials, such as fluorocarbon resins, and to applications for laser ablating such fluorocarbons. More specifically, a UV absorbing additive is compounded with a fluorocarbon resin, which is then subjected to laser ablation. The laser ablation in accordance with the present invention can be applied to all forms of fluorocarbon resin including, but not limited to, extruded, sintered, or otherwise formed articles, films, tubes or sheets. The laser ablation can be used to surface modify fluorocarbon resins and can also be used for surface or deep etching. The laser ablation of doped fluorocarbons in accordance with the present invention is useful for applications including, but not limited to, changing surface properties and bulk properties to elicit hydrophilic effects, change color, change electrical properties, create fluid channels and wells, and general micromachining of substrate.

## DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

Surface modification is a science whose purpose is to alter the natural state of the surface of a material to give it a characteristic more suitable for a specific application. Surface modification techniques rarely involve altering the characteristics of material deeper than a few hundred atomic layers inside the material. Surface modification is used to physically roughen a material to improve the adhesion of another material that will be deposited on the modified surface. It is used to expose unbound atomic bonds to make them available for covalent attachment to molecules that are introduced onto the material surface. It is used to clean the material surface and remove loosely bound particles. It can also be used to mark a surface by depositing or removing nanometer deep layers of material, or somehow roughening the surface to expose a visible contrast. It is typically thought of as only altering a material in two dimensions (just the surface, with no depth)

Bulk micromachining, on the other hand, is used to generate geometrical physical structures on or in a material. It involves the manipulation of a significant volume of material (relatively speaking) and results in structures that have measurable 3-dimensional cross-sectional profiles. Examples of bulk micromachining are the fabrication of physical barriers to impede the flow of electrons or molecules (fluids), generation of vias to allow electrical connection between layers in a composite material, and mechanical fluid channels, micro gears, or cantilevers.

The present invention is directed to a method for laser ablation of fluorocarbon materials, such as fluorocarbon resins, and to applications for laser ablating such fluorocarbons. More specifically, a UV absorbing additive is compounded with a fluorocarbon resin, which is then subjected to laser ablation. Carbon black is a presently preferred UV absorbing additive. The present invention is particularly useful for bulk structure fabrication, e.g., microstructure microfabrication, which results from the use of dopants and high laser fluence.

The terms "fluorocarbon," "fluoroplastic," "fluoropolymer," "fluorocarbon resin," or "fluorine resin" as used herein means an organic polymeric material containing fluorine atoms, including, but non-limited to, poly(tetrafluoroethylene) (PTFE), poly(tetrafluoroethylene-co-perfluoroalkoxy-ethylene) (PFA), poly(tetrafluoroethylene-co-hexafluoropropylene) (FEP), poly(tetrafluoroethylene-co-hexafluoropropylene-co-perfluoroalkoxyethylene) (EPE), poly(tetrafluoroethylene-co-ethylene) (ETFE), poly(chlorotrifluoroethylene) (PCTFE), poly(chlorotrifluoroethylene-co-ethylene), (ECTFE), poly(vinylidene fluoride) (PVDF), poly(vinyl fluoride) (PVF) and mixtures comprising two or more of these resins in arbitrary ratios.

The term carbon black is well known in the art. There are many types of carbon black that are distinguished by the method of manufacture, particle size, aggregate size, surface area, color, pH, and impurity content. Carbon black may also be known as graphite, graphite powder, or just carbon, and it includes carbon fiber and graphite fiber.

To facilitate ablation of fluorocarbon materials a UV absorbing additive is compounded with the fluorocarbon. While not being bound by any theory of operation, it is believed that the mechanism of ablation has changed from pure photoablation, to facilitated photoablation, where the UV absorbing material ablates, as one would expect, but it also removes some of the partially molten host material along with it. As a result of this phenomenon, the present invention is particularly well suited for bulk ablation, i.e., bulk structure fabrication.

The UV absorbing additive may be a metal oxide, organic dopant or carbon black. Known and novel UV absorbing additives may be used. Examples of some possible UV absorbing additives include Green 50, a compound that contains a mixture of cobalt, titanium, nickel and zinc oxides; Tinuvin® 328, an ultraviolet light absorber for plastics and coatings sold by Ciba-Geigy; Tinuvin® 770, an ultraviolet light absorber for plastics and coatings sold by Ciba-Geigy; and carbon black. There are many different carbon black

materials. Having tested several different types of carbon black, all appeared to work, to one degree or another, in accordance with the present invention.

The additive which is presently preferred and which has primarily been investigated is carbon black. The carbon black does not chemically bond with the host plastic, but acts  
5 as an interdispersed impurity. The uniformity of dispersion is dependent on the size of the initial carbon particle and the degree of mixing of the additive with the host plastic. Even small amounts of carbon black change the normally milky colored fluorocarbons to black. The effectiveness of ablation varies depending on the percentage and quality of additive that is compounded with the host material, and the fluence of the laser itself. Small percentages  
10 of carbon, such as 0.5 wt. % or less, do not ablate the host material away, but rather, the carbon itself is ablated away, leaving the milky colored host material in place. Materials with higher percentages of additive, such as 10 wt. % or more, are so highly absorbing that the ablation rate drops significantly and only small amounts of material are removed per laser pulse. This allows for more precise control of material removal, and smoother surface  
15 finishes, at the expense of low ablation rates. Very high levels of compounding also may adversely affect the material properties of the fluorocarbon. If low fluence levels are used the effect is similar to low amounts of carbon being present, that is the carbon ablates away and leaves uncolored host material behind.

The method of the present invention comprises irradiating laser light on or  
20 penetrating into a fluorocarbon resin containing a UV absorbing material. Laser ablation may be performed after molding, extruding, sintering or otherwise forming articles, films, tubes, sheets and the like.

The UV absorbing material is preferably used in an amount from about 0.1 wt. % to about 25 wt. %, preferably from about 0.5 to 15 wt. %, more preferably from about 1 to 10  
25 wt. %, and most preferably about 4 to 6 wt. %. The amount of UV absorbing material used is dependent on the final application as described further herein. Typically, from about 0.1 to 0.5 wt. % carbon black is used in applications in which selective removal of carbon from a fluoroplastic is desired. Typically, higher percentages of carbon black, which results in lower ablation rates, are used for bulk laser ablation to achieve higher quality and better  
30 depth control. The preferred percentage of carbon black in this latter application is about 5 wt. %, typically from 4 to 6 wt. %.

The laser light used in the present invention is ultraviolet laser light having a wavelength from about 180 nm to about 400 nm, preferably from about 193 nm to about

355 nm, more preferably from about 248 nm to about 315 nm, and most preferably about 8 nm. A beam diameter of 50  $\mu\text{m}$  to 250  $\mu\text{m}$  can be used.

The fluence of the laser light used in the present invention is 0.1 J/cm<sup>2</sup>/pulse or higher, preferably 0.5 J/cm<sup>2</sup>/pulse or higher, and more preferably 0.9 J/cm<sup>2</sup>/pulse or higher.

5 The laser fluence used is dependent on the amount of UV absorbing material and the final application as described further herein. Typically a low fluence of about 0.1 J/cm<sup>2</sup>/pulse to about 1 J/cm<sup>2</sup>/pulse can be used for selective removal of dopant from a fluoroplastic. A higher fluence, typically from about 1 J/cm<sup>2</sup>/pulse to about 10 J/cm<sup>2</sup>/pulse can be used for bulk ablation. It is anticipated that higher fluence lasers will be developed in the future;  
10 therefore, the present invention is not limited to a maximum fluence.

A rep rate of from about 10 to about 100 hertz or higher, such as up to 300 or 500 hertz, is used. The rep rate of some laser systems can be up to 1000 hertz. The rep rate determines how fast the laser ablation occurs. The translational movement of the laser may be from about 0.1 mm/sec to about 2 mm/sec.

15 Laser light irradiation is usually carried out in normal atmosphere at room temperature. If desired, it may also be carried out under reduced pressure or in an oxygen atmosphere and/or under heating or cooling. The conditions of laser light irradiation vary depending on the kind of fluorocarbon resin to be treated, the amount of UV absorbing material utilized and the application for which laser ablation is being applied.

20 Carbon black is compounded with a fluorocarbon resin using conventional techniques well known to a skilled artisan. For example, fluorocarbon resin powder and carbon powder are dry blended by means of a mixing machine, e.g., a tumbling mixer or a Henschel mixer, and the mixed powder is molded in a mold under a pressure of from about 160 to 500 kg/cm<sup>2</sup> to obtain a preform. The preform is subjected to sinter molding to form a  
25 molded article by a free baking method in which the preform is sintered in a hot air heating furnace at a sintering temperature of from about 360° to 380°C, a hot molding method in which the preform is sintered in a mold, or a continuous molding method using a ram extruder. In another example, a heat-fusible fluorine resin, such as PFA, and carbon powder are dry blended in a mixing machine, e.g., a tumbling mixer or a Henschel mixer, and the  
30 mixture is pelletized by means of an extruder. The mixture may be kneaded by means of, for example, a roll mill or a Banbury mixer and pelletized by means of a sheet pelletizer. The resulting blend pellets are molded into a rod, tubing, or film by means of an injection molding apparatus or an extruder. Other known processes to obtain molded, extruded,

sintered, or otherwise formed articles, films, tubes, sheets and the like may also be used to prepare the material for laser ablation.

The present invention can be exemplified using FEP and carbon black. FEP (fluorinated ethylene propylene) is an injection moldable form of Teflon. In its natural state  
5 FEP is milky white in appearance and is fairly transparent to UV light. In order to improve the UV absorption of the material FEP was compounded, with a carbon black additive. The addition of carbon black allows the FEP to absorb more UV radiation so it can be etched using a UV ablation process. The compounded material is coal black, even with very small percentages of carbon loading. The carbon black does not chemically bond with the host  
10 plastic, but acts as an interdispersed impurity. The uniformity of dispersion is dependent on the size of the initial carbon particles and the degree of mixing of the additive with the host plastic.

Laser ablation is performed by focusing a UV laser onto the plastic surface. The atomic and molecular bonds within the substrate absorb the laser energy and are excited to  
15 breakage. A cloud of gaseous debris is observed above the material as it is illuminated with the laser. This debris can be easily blown or sucked away. This mechanism differs from thermal ablation mechanism, such as with an IR laser, where the material becomes molten and splatters away from the incoming beam. Depending on the material some thermal ablation may take place at UV wavelengths. This thermal ablation is similar to what  
20 happens to FEP when no additive is present. Enough energy is absorbed to melt the material, but not enough to ablate it.

With the addition of the carbon black, the mechanism of ablation was assumed to be a combination of both thermal and photo absorption means. The carbon readily absorbs UV light, and as it is ablated it may remove some surrounding molten host material with it.

25 Carbon black is a common additive in plastics and is used primarily as a pigment, a UV absorber, a reinforcement filler, and as an electrical conductivity enhancer. The effectiveness of carbon black in achieving these desired results depends on the grade of the additive that is used, the percentage of loading, and its quality of dispersion within the host material. A process that selectively removes carbon from a host material in a highly  
30 controlled way could be used to control all of these qualities.

There are numerous potential applications of the ability to selectively leach out carbon black from a host material including, but not limited to, the applications described herein. The laser ablation process of the present invention includes the use of molded,

extended, sintered, or otherwise formed articles, films, tubes, sheet, and the like. The present method is used not for surface modification only, but for surface or deep etching, and the applications include changing surface properties and bulk properties to elicit hydrophilic effects, change color, change electrical properties, create fluid channels and wells, and general micromachining of substrate. The present invention is particularly useful for bulk structure fabrication, e.g., microstructure microfabrication.

The results of this work demonstrate that fluorocarbon materials, when compounded with UV absorbing additives, can be made processable by laser ablation, especially for bulk micromachining. In addition, the effect and efficiency of ablation can be tuned by adjusting both the percentage of additive in the material and the fluence of the laser beam used to ablate the material.

This process can be used to ablate holes and one, two and three-dimensional structures in bulk fluorocarbon plastics, films, coatings and tubing. Due to the chemical inertness and low surface energy properties of the fluorocarbons, the ability to easily process and form structures in this material has significant benefit. For example, microchannels and wells can be easily etched for microfluidic applications and small holes can be drilled into fluorocarbon tubing to allow non-aqueous phases to be selectively removed.

This process can be used to change the electrical conductivity of the host material. Depending on the percentage of carbon loading a plastic's electrical conductivity can range from that of an insulator, to a semi-conductor, to a conductor. It is conceivable that electrical circuit elements and traces could be fabricated in carbon-loaded fluorocarbons.

Changing the color of a material from black to white would be a straightforward process. It is irreversible and could be used as a visible pattern generation mechanism. This could be done for artistic purposes, or for technical marking where high precision is required. High precision patterns used to test optical elements are an example. Permanent bar-code patterns within a plastic part could also be fabricated. Some optical storage media are also based on variations of optical patterns in a material. It is also possible that a magnetic pattern may result by selectively removing the carbon. Magnetic effects of carbon loaded vs. native material are unknown at this time.

Selectively changing the mechanical properties of a material is also useful. It would be similar to making a composite structure, but with using only one material. This could allow a material to be bent more easily in a particular region, have a controlled breakage

findings were unexpected in view of prior art suggestions that laser ablation of doped fluoroplastics is only good for surface effects or film removal, i.e., either no penetration into bulk or no control of depth/quality of ablation.

The present invention is described by reference to the following Examples, which are offer by way of illustration and are not intended to limit the invention in any manner. Standard techniques well known in the art or the techniques specifically described below were utilized.

#### EXAMPLE 1

##### Laser Ablation of Fluorocarbon Resins

Various fluorocarbons resins were initially tested, including doped and undoped FEP, PFA, and PTFE. Doped samples were primarily FEP compounded with organic, metal oxide, and carbon black additives. The conditions of laser irradiation were as follows: beam diameter or 125  $\mu\text{m}$  or 280  $\mu\text{m}$ , fluence of 1-10  $\text{J}/\text{cm}^2/\text{pulse}$ , rep rate of 100 hertz, and translational movement of the laser of 0.1-2 mm/sec. The results of these initial studies confirmed lack of precision with metal oxides and organic dopants (which were suggested by the prior art as for surface modification applications). However, some control over depth/quality of laser ablation was seen with carbon black dopants at the high fluence tested. On the basis of these initial studies, further studies were conducted with carbon doped fluorocarbon resins.

#### EXAMPLE 2

##### Laser Ablation of Carbon Loaded FEP

While attempting to ablate carbon loaded FEP using a KrF laser operating at 248 nm, an interesting phenomenon was noticed. When the percentage of carbon black additive is low (approximately less than 0.5 wt. %) there is not enough carbon present in the material to effectively remove the host plastic. The carbon itself is removed from the material, but little or no host material is removed. The result is a selective removal of carbon that turns the material from its black color to its natural milky white appearance. If the laser is allowed to dwell, the depth of this removal increases, but thermal effects begin to distort the host material as well, causing it to melt and bubble. If the laser pulses once or only a few times in one place it appears as though the material is being 'bleached' due to the change in color. For this experiment, the laser energy was approximately 10 mJ and was operating at



a fluence of approximately 10 J/cm<sup>2</sup> at a rep rate of 100 Hz. The pulse width of the KrF laser is approximately 7-10 ns.

FEP of 5 different carbon loadings were ablated. The conditions of laser irradiation were as follows: beam diameter of 165 µm or 200 µm, fluence of 1-10 J/cm<sup>2</sup> /pulse, rep rate of 100 hertz and translational movement of the laser of 0.1-2 mm/sec. The percentages of loading were 0.01 wt. %, 0.5 wt. %, 1 wt. %, 5 wt. %, and 10 wt. %. In addition, PFA (another Teflon derivative) of 5 wt. % carbon loading was ablated. The bleaching effect was only observed on the 0.01 wt. % and 0.5 wt. % loaded material. The higher percentage material ablated without an obvious color change.

The bleaching was noticed because of the selective removal of carbon black from FEP. This effect is seen in other fluorocarbon polymers in which the UV absorbing material is miscible in the host material and in which there is a difference in the ablation rate of the host material and the additive.

### EXAMPLE 3

#### Further Laser Ablation Studies

In further analysis of the laser ablation of carbon loaded fluorocarbons a second excimer laser was used. This laser operated at 248 nm, but had a shorter pulse width, approximately 3-4 ns. Table 1 shows approximate values of ablation depth per pulse for this KrF laser with an energy of approximately 1mJ per pulse and a beam diameter of approximately 160µm (after a demagnification of 10x from the output of the laser), for fluorocarbons with different percentages of carbon black additive. The carbon black additive was Regal 660 available from the Cabot Corporation Special Blacks Division. The lower ablation rates associated with higher percentages of carbon give greater depth control, however the speed of material removal is reduced and very high carbon loading can adversely affect the mechanical properties of the plastic. The quality of low carbon percentage ablation was very poor, leaving large amounts of bleached plastic "pillars" at the bottom of the resulting depressions.

## CLAIMS:

1. A method for bulk laser ablation of a fluorocarbon resin which comprises irradiating laser light onto or penetrating into a fluorocarbon resin containing a UV absorbing material.
- 5 2. The method of claim 1, wherein the UV absorbing material is present in the fluorocarbon resin in an amount from about 0.1 wt. % to about 25 wt. %.
3. The method of claim 1, wherein the UV absorbing material is present in the fluorocarbon resin in an amount from about 0.5 wt. % to about 15 wt. %.
4. The method of claim 1, wherein the UV absorbing material is carbon black.
- 10 5. The method of claim 1, wherein the wavelength of laser light is from about 180 nm to about 400 nm.
6. The method of claim 1, wherein the fluence of laser light is from about 0.1 J/cm<sup>2</sup>/pulse to about 1 J/cm<sup>2</sup>/pulse or higher.
7. The method of claim 1, wherein the fluence of laser light is from about 1  
15 J/cm<sup>2</sup>/pulse to about 10 J/cm<sup>2</sup>/pulse.
8. A method for bulk laser ablation of a fluorocarbon resin which comprises irradiating laser light onto or penetrating into a fluorocarbon resin containing a UV absorbing material, said UV absorbing material present in an amount of from about 0.1 wt. % to about 25 wt. %, the wavelength of the laser light is from about 180 nm to about 400  
20 nm, the fluence of the laser light is greater than 0.5 J/cm<sup>2</sup>/pulse.
9. The method of claim 8, wherein the dopant is present in an amount from about 0.5 wt. % to about 15 wt. %.
10. The method of claim 8, wherein the dopant is present in an amount from about 1 to about 10 wt. %.
- 25 11. The method of claim 9, wherein the dopant is present in an amount of about 4 to 6 wt. %.
12. The method of claim 8, wherein the dopant is carbon black.
13. The method of claim 8, wherein the wavelength of the laser light is from about 193 nm to about 355 nm.
- 30 14. The method of claim 8, wherein the wavelength of the laser light is from about 248 nm to about 315 nm.

15. The method of claim 8, wherein the translational movement of the laser is from about 0.1 mm/sec to about 2 mm/sec.
16. A method of bulk microstructure microfabrication of a substrate comprising the steps:
  - 5 obtaining a fluorocarbon resin substrate containing a UV absorbing material, said UV absorbing material present in an amount of from about 0.1 wt. % to about 25 wt. %; and
  - irradiating laser light onto or penetrating into the fluorocarbon resin, the wavelength of the laser light being from about 180 nm to about 400 nm, the fluence of the laser light being greater than 1 J/cm<sup>2</sup>/pulse.
17. The method of claim 16, wherein the UV absorbing material is carbon black, a metal oxide, or a UV absorbing organic dopant.
18. The method of claim 16, wherein the UV absorbing material is carbon black.
19. The method of claim 16, wherein the UV absorbing material is present in the fluorocarbon resin in an amount from about 0.5 wt. % to about 15 wt. %.
20. The method of claim 16, wherein the UV absorbing material is present in the fluorocarbon resin in an amount from about 1 wt. % to about 10 wt. %.
21. The method of claim 16, wherein fluorocarbon resin is irradiated with the laser light of sufficient duration and intensity to fabricate microchannels and/or wells in the fluorocarbon resin substrate.
22. A method of bleaching a substrate comprising the steps:
  - obtaining a fluorocarbon resin substrate containing carbon black in an amount of from about 0.01 wt. % and 1 wt. %; and
  - irradiating laser light onto or penetrating into the fluorocarbon resin.
23. A method of microfabricating microfluidic structures in fluorocarbon materials comprising the steps:
  - 30 obtaining a fluorocarbon resin substrate containing a UV absorbing material, said UV absorbing material present in an amount allowing for adequate depth control of material removal during the laser ablation process;
  - irradiating laser light onto or penetrating into the fluorocarbon resin, the wavelength of laser light being from about 193 nm to about 355 nm; and
  - translating the substrate or the laser beam relative to each other to generate microfluidic structures of the desired dimensions.

WO 00/74890

PCT/US00/40156

24. The method of claim 23 where the fluence of the laser light is greater than about 0.1 J/cm<sup>2</sup>/pulse.

25. The method of claim 23 where the fluence of the laser light is greater than about 1 J/cm<sup>2</sup>/pulse.

5 26. The method of claim 23, wherein the UV absorbing material is present in the fluorocarbon resin in an amount from about 0.5 wt. % to about 15 wt. %.

(12) INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION PUBLISHED UNDER THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT)

(19) World Intellectual Property Organization  
International Bureau



(43) International Publication Date  
14 December 2000 (14.12.2000)

PCT

(10) International Publication Number  
**WO 00/74890 A1**

(51) International Patent Classification<sup>7</sup>: **B23K 26/00**

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(21) International Application Number: **PCT/US00/40156**

(22) International Filing Date: **8 June 2000 (08.06.2000)**

(81) Designated States (*national*): AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW.

(25) Filing Language: **English**

(26) Publication Language: **English**

(30) Priority Data:  
60/138,091 **8 June 1999 (08.06.1999) US**

(84) Designated States (*regional*): ARIPO patent (GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW), Eurasian patent (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM), European patent (AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE), OAPI patent (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG).

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**Published:**

— *With international search report.*

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(54) Title: **LASER ABLATION OF DOPED FLUOROCARBON MATERIALS AND APPLICATIONS THEREOF**

(57) Abstract: The present invention is directed to a method for laser ablation of fluorocarbon materials, such as fluorocarbon resins, and to applications for laser ablating such fluorocarbons. More specifically, a UV adsorbing additive, such as carbon black, is compounded with a fluorocarbon resin which is then subjected to laser ablation. The present invention is particularly useful for bulk structure fabrication, e.g., microstructure microfabrication.

**WO 00/74890 A1**

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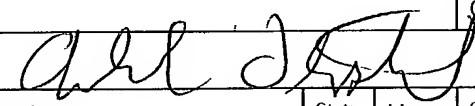
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the specification of which

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